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**UNIT TWO CUMULATIVE REVIEW GUIDE**

**GETTING DOWN TO BUSNESS – URBANIZATION, INDUSTRIALIZATION, AND LABOR UNIONS**

*Fill in the review guide below in order to prepare yourself for the upcoming test on Unit Two*.

1. What were the factors which encouraged the growth of industry in the United States of America during the late 1800s and early 1900s (Use page 608-615)
2. The mining of natural resources like **coal, iron, oil, copper, lead**
3. Growing **industrial development**, which caused more and more people to live in industrial centers and supply workers.
4. Improved forms of **transportation**, like cars, electric trolleys, trains, and the airplane, to provide trade routes.
5. High **immigration**, to supply cheap labor.
6. New **inventions** - like the telegraph, telephone, electric light bulb, and oil refining processes.
7. Investment **bankers**, like J.P. Morgan (p. 615) who provided capital, or financial resources for businesses. READ: (M-O-N-E-Y!)
8. Access to ENERGY RESOURCES – oil, coal, wind power, solar, etc.
9. Be able to match up these four major American cities or regions with the industry which brought them great profits:

New England **textiles**

Pittsburgh **steel**

Detroit **automobiles**

Chicago **meat packing**

1. You will need to be able to identify states, and cities, and important geographic features in the Northeastern States and Midwestern states on the test.
2. Describe how life on the farm and in the cities changed after the Civil War.

• Mechanization increased farm production and reduced the need for farm labor and farmers

• Industrial development increased labor needs (job opportunity)

• Access to consumer goods (e.g. mail order)

1. ***Thomas Edison*** (p. 610) – **invented light bulb, phonograph, motion picture camera, and 100s of other devices. He opened the nation’s first electrical power plant which helped to light and power the cities.**
2. ***Alexander Graham Bell*** (p. 611) – **invented the telephone; eventually organized over 100 local telephone companies into American Telephone and Telegraph (AT &T)**
3. ***Henry Ford*** (p. 612-613) – He is not the inventor of the automobile. Read on page 613 to discover what method he used in order to mass produce his automobile, the Model –T Ford: **Applied assembly line methods to automobile manufacturing which helped lower production time and costs, and ultimately prices of the cars.**
4. ***Corporation*** (p. 614) – **a business owned by investors who purchase shares of stock in the company. A corporation limits the risks of the investors.**
5. ***Monopoly*** (p. 615) **a company that controls most or all business in a particular industry. . Monopolies control pricing of their product by eliminating its competition. (This is bad for consumers!)**
6. ***Trust*** (p. 615) **a group of corporations run by a single board of directors with the sole intent of eliminating the competition in order to control pricing. (This is bad for consumers!)** Trusts are combinations of businesses which hurt consumers by reducing **competition** and raising **prices**.
7. ***Andrew Carnegie*** (p. 615, Power Point) **STEEL–He was a Scottish immigrant who used the Bessemer process for manufacturing steel to revolutionize the steel industry. By controlling every aspect of the manufacturing process-including the mining of iron ore and coal, he was able to control the cost of manufacturing. This enabled steel to be produced more cost-effectively, therefore causing steel use to soar. Carnegie amassed a fortune as a result. He ultimately uses his wealth for philanthropic causes.**
8. ***John D. Rockefeller*** (p. 615, see inset box, too) **OIL** – **Coming from humble beginnings, Rockefeller became wealthy in the oil industry. By forming Standard Oil, a trust that controlled every aspect of the refining business, he crushed the competition. He went on to become a philanthropist.**
9. ***urbanization*** (p. 620) – **the rapid growth of city populations; this occurred during this time period because of the tremendous numbers of immigrants coming into the country seeking work in the industrial cities.**
10. ***Sweatshops*** (p. 617, ***not in bold print***) – **a manufacturing workshop where workers work for long hours, in unsafe conditions, for low wages.**
11. ***labor unions*** (p. 617, bottom of the page, not in bold print!) – **workers organized to form unions that sought safer working conditions, higher wages, and shorter hours. In the beginning, labor unions were often associated with violence as many strikes resulted in violent incidents where people died.**
12. ***The Knights of Labor*** (p. 618) – **a labor union founded by Terrance Powderly: Goals: Union that accepted women, African-Americans, and unskilled workers. In 1879, was elected president of the organization and began holding public rallies, instead of strikes to gain support. Wanted to get an 8 hour work day.**
13. ***The Haymarket Affair*** (p. 618) – **Striking workers in Chicago rallied in Haymarket Square. An anarchist, (not part of the strike) threw a bomb which killed 7 policemen. Violence such as this turned public opinion against unions.**
14. ***The Homestead Plant Strike*** (Power Point: “Big Business and Organized Labor”) – **Steel workers at Carnegie Steel’s Homestead plant went on strike when their wages were cut. The factory locked out the union workers and hired ‘scabs’ (non-union workers) to replace them. The union workers took over the plant. Carnegie ordered his plant manager to hire Pinkerton agents to retake the plant which caused violence to escalate resulting in 9 deaths!**
15. ***The Pullman Strike*** (p. 619) – **Workers at the Pullman railroad car plant went on strike when their wages were cut 25%, but not the rent on their factory homes. Railroad workers walked off the job to show support. President Cleveland sent federal troops to force them back to work. Marshalls fired on the crowd, killing 2 people. The strike ended.**
16. ***The American Federation of Labor (AFL)*** (p. 618) **–Replaced the Knights of Labor as the leading union in the US. The AFL only admitted skilled-workers.**
17. **List at least two (2) goals and several tactics (methods used to achieve these goals) of the American Federation of Labor or other labor unions mentioned in your textbook or discovered during our research. (p. 618 – 619, research, Power Point: “Big Business and Organized Labor.”) The goals of labor unions were to improve working conditions for the workers of America by getting factory owners to raise wages, reduce working hours, and improve safety in the factories.**

***TACTICS***: **They used collective bargaining, strikes, and protests to achieve their goals.**

30. **Consider this! Big Businesses changed America in these ways -**

1. **Lower productions costs (Assembly lines, mass production, and mass sales…)**
2. **Mail Order products became common in this era; precursor to internet sales?**
3. **Advertising nationwide became important, as national products were established to replace local brands.**